

Joplin group has PRIDE

It is described as a place where people can relate to one another as individuals. Members may gather to listen to music, play Monopoly, or just talk. Last fall they sponsored a spaghetti dinner and a variety show—but mostly they create an atmosphere of support in development of members' lifestyles. For all of its members—men and women—are homosexuals.

Last week, Terry Murphy, one of the representatives of the Pride Community Center of Joplin, brought a news release to The Chart office. "For everyone loneliness and uncertainty over one's sexual orientation can be a frightening experience," said the release. "Problems are handled confidentially and non-judgmentally through Gayline, a telephone service of Pride Community Center. By calling 781-9494 between the hours of 7-11 p.m. there will be offered information, referral or just someone to talk with. Gayline and PRIDE are there to help."

Pride Community Center opened June 18, 1975, at 317 West Fifth Street. In November members moved to the Miner's Bank Building and implemented Gayline.

"There is no charge for any of our services," Murphy says. "We ask for voluntary support from the community."

Services include a free lending library, VD information and referral, paraprofessional counseling, meeting place for Gay groups, and PRIDE GUIDE, a monthly publication.

"We decided to open the center after several near tragedies," explains the center's director. "We felt that people needed a place like this to come to."

IN ADDITION TO ITS RECREATIONAL activities, an important part of the center's function is counseling.

"Sometimes we're working with wreckage, with people who believe all the things that have been said about homosexuals and who simply gave up on themselves as human beings," director says. "We help them to accept themselves."

He shakes his head at what he says is a common misconception. "We aren't there to recruit people into being gay. If one person came to us and said that he could not continue functioning as a homosexual, and we urged him to try a heterosexual life."

Nikki Patrick, a reporter for the Pittsburgh, Pa., Morning Call, wrote recently that "those at the center counsel mainly in the area of sexual acceptance, not serious psychological problems."

Said one member: "We know enough to know we're not doctors. If somebody has a real problem we refer them to professional help."

The lending library includes materials on legal rights of homosexuals and books designed to help parents understand their gay children.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ALSO ARE presented as part of the Center's activities. Recently two representatives of the Missouri State Department of Health came to discuss detection and treatment of venereal disease.

"A lot of people have mistaken ideas about VD," said one member of the Center. "One person told us he couldn't possibly have a disease because he'd never had sex relations with a woman."

The center can arrange confidential testing for anyone suspecting he or she may have VD.

The center has a Christian study group at 7:30 p.m. on Sunday, and Center officials are proud that late last summer this group was accorded formal study group status by the Metropolitan Community Church.

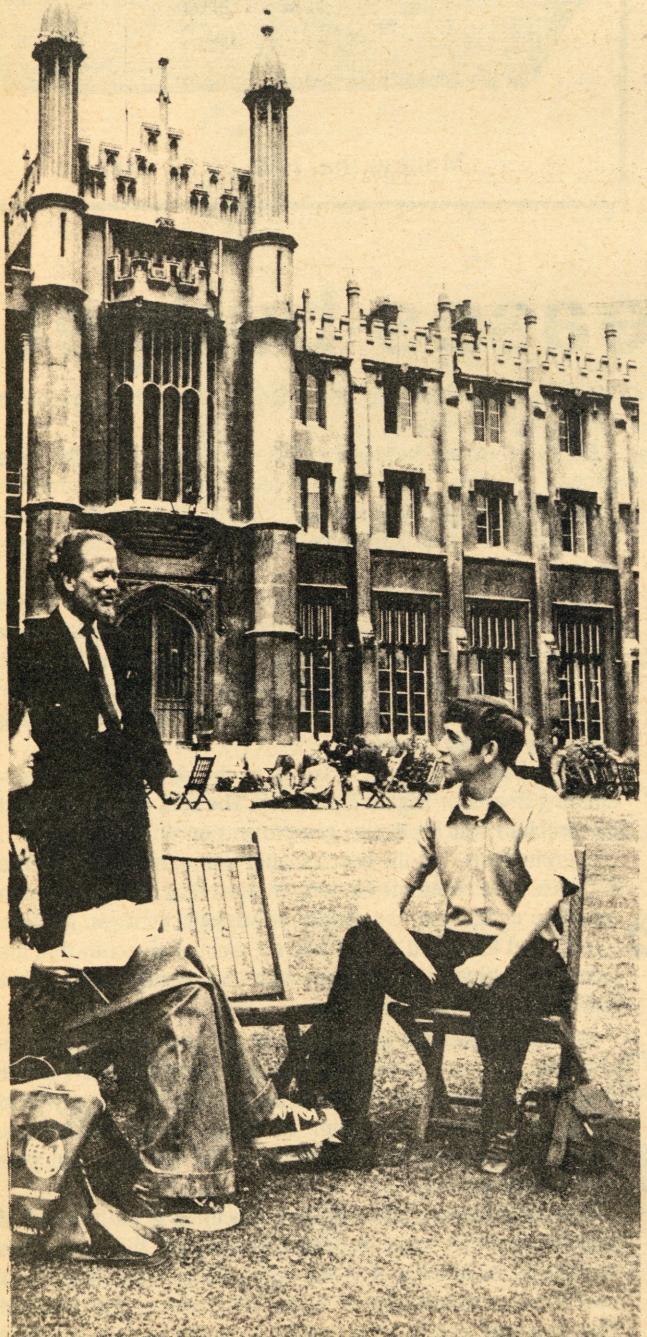
"Some people feel that it's impossible to be a homosexual and a Christian," said a member. "Some gays think that it's wrong and they persecute themselves." The MCC which is made up of persons from all Christian denominations and also welcomes non-Christians, seeks to dispel this notion.

A FEW OF THE WOMEN MEMBERS have children. Women's problems are of special concern. If more women want to affiliate with the organization, a separate women's group will be formed, a spokesman said.

But the center can be a definite help to many. One member, a large, heavily bearded man, is 35. "I knew there was something different about me by the time I was 12," he says. "But I didn't discuss it with anybody until I was 17 or 18. All the homosexuals at first think they're the only different ones in the world."

He recounted the usual social patterns followed by homosexuals. "When they hit 21, they first go to a gay bar and leave with the first thing that asks them. A gay bar can be the saddest place in the world. Even today, when I go into a strange city, it frightens me—I wonder what the people are like."

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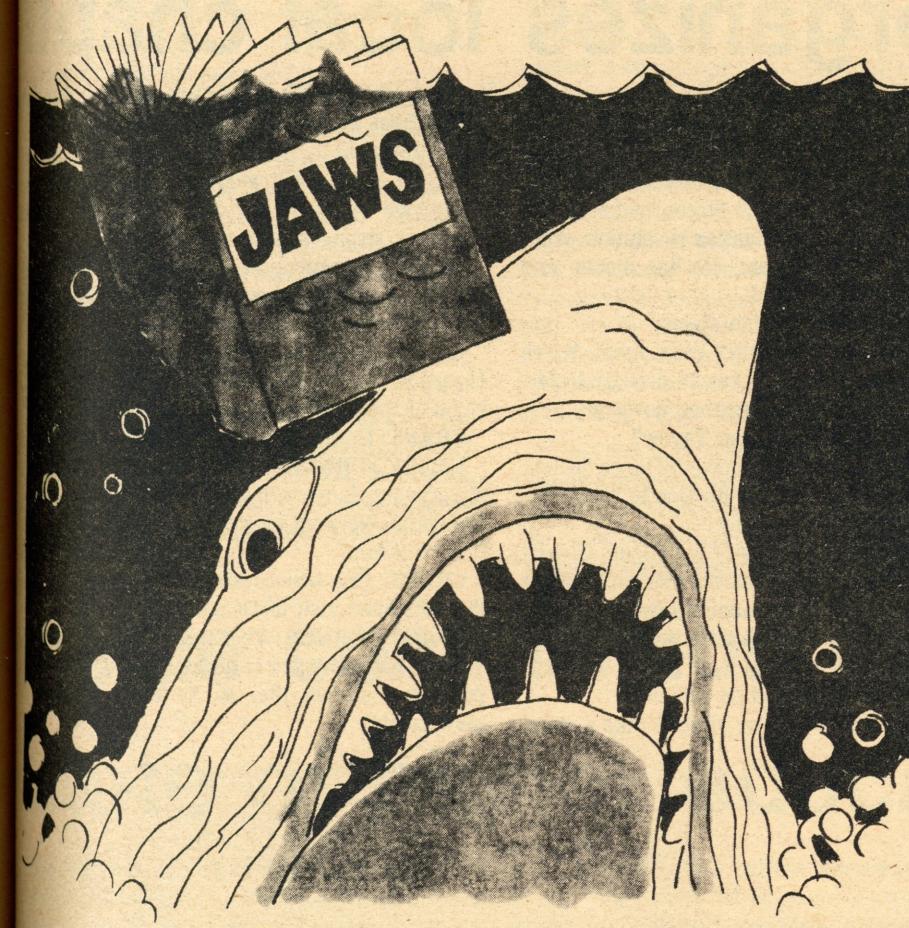
VA tightens attendance policies

Recently passed Veterans Administration Regulations will have a direct effect on all veterans and eligible persons receiving educational benefits at Missouri Southern according to veteran affairs official Bobby Martin. The new regulations attempt to control the "rip-offs" which recently have attracted publicity and tend to give colleges, veterans, and the G.I. Bill a bad image. The regulations require that Missouri Southern establish and enforce policies with regard to student progress to ensure that veterans are legitimately pursuing their educational goals.

Some of the specific requirements include: "...Missouri Southern must provide prompt notification of absences, withdrawals, and unsatisfactory progress toward a degree.....veterans must maintain a grade point average established by the college to show that they are making satisfactory progress towards their educational goals, (the

required grade points are shown in the Academic Regulation section of the college catalog). Failure to maintain the required G.P.A. will constitute unsatisfactory progress...A withdrawal date, not exceeding one-third of the semester established. Withdrawal after this date will constitute unsatisfactory progress. Veterans who fail to maintain satisfactory progress will lose their veterans educational benefit for the time they have received counseling from the VA. The Veterans Affairs Office at the college will terminate veterans who do not maintain satisfactory progress towards their educational goals." Therefore, Veterans are reminded to be aware of the importance of class attendance and the consequences of withdrawals and their Grade Point Average.

Questions concerning these regulations should be referred to the veterans affairs office.



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EVELYN WOOD READING DYNAMICS

John Birch Society organizes local chapter

By JIM ELLISON

On December 8, 1958, Robert Welch, a successful businessman, called together a group of 11 businessmen. They listened attentively while Welch spoke to them of the moral decay of the American way of life, the subtle infiltration of communist conspiracies into the federal, state, and local governments, and the failure of religion to propagate the true meaning of Christianity. Welch said, "...The young man I admire most of all those America has produced was a fundamentalist Baptist missionary named John Birch. My own obsession with this fight against the increasing forces of evil in the world, which — as already explained — has caused me to give up a business career and income and any prospect of ever having any peace or leisure again during my lifetime is due in large part to my admiration for John Birch; to my feeling that I simply had to pick up and carry, to the utmost of my ability and energy, the torch of a humane righteousness which he was carrying so well and so faithfully when the communists struck him down."

John Birch, during World War II, and while serving in China, was the liaison between the Chinese Communist Forces and the Kuomintang party of Chiang Kai Shek. He was killed only a few days after the war ended by communist forces, and has been credited as being the first victim of the Cold War that followed.

In that era of the late 1950's, when the Cold War threatened to become hot, of calculated moves by one government, only to be countered by another, the growing unrest of an emerging civil rights movement, the radical right joined hands, and the John Birch Society was born.

The Society, since its inception, has been active in attempting to ferret out communists and suspected communists serving in public office, and initiating campaigns against groups, and individuals, who they have reason to believe may have Socialistic leanings.

Probably their most active and famous campaign was that one designed to impeach Chief Justice Earl Warren from the bench after the momentous decisions on civil rights were handed down during the early 1960's. They also lay claim for helping in the downfall of Martin Luther King before he was assassinated in Memphis in 1968.

A John BIRCH Society has recently been organized in Joplin. Last week the Chart interviewed Les and Candy Turner, the organizers of the Joplin chapter. What follows is a transcript of that meeting.

CHART: What are the aims or goals of the John Birch Society in Joplin?

CANDY TURNER: To educate the people of this area of the dangers in our society of certain subtle forces seeking to control everyone.

CHART: Candy, when did you become active in anti-communist crusades?

CANDY TURNER: Actually, when I was in college, I was a liberal "hippie". It was only after I lived in Great Britain (Mr. Turner taught school in South Wales) that I became aware of the influence and danger that world-wide communism is. We (her husband and she) organized our first chapter while we were living abroad. Actually, although we were first organized by Mr. Welch to combat communism, particularly on the grass-root level, The Society today believes there is even greater danger from growing terrorist groups throughout America today.

CHART: What groups are you speaking about?

CANDY TURNER: You mean you don't know? One group, AIM (American Indian Movement) is just one example. Douglas Durham, who, is now on the national lecture circuit states that AIM is a leader in the scheme to disrupt our nation's Bicentennial in 1976. Durham was an FBI operative who penetrated AIM in 1973.

The Chart was given a news release indicating Durhams' appearance at the Ramada Inn in Joplin, Missouri, February 9, 1976. The contents of the release indicates that AIM is communist-backed, and that more terrorism is planned. "...In preparation for the scheduled decelebration (Bicentennial), AIM has established training camps around the country in which political indoctrination, marksmanship, and gorilla (SIC) warfare are taught."

CHART: Does the Birch Society intend to get involved in local politics?

LES TURNER: That's an unfair question. The Birch Society itself can't get involved in politics, but I, as an individual, certainly can.

CANDY TURNER: We organized in September 1975, and currently have 10-15 members. It takes 8 for a chapter, so some of this group will break off, and form their own chapter, probably in Neosho.

CHART: What are your ultimate goals?

CANDY TURNER: To have 1,000 Birchers in each congressional district, to get out of the United Nations, and educate the people of the dangers of Wall Street becoming the ultimate monopoly. After all, it was Wall Street, and men like Rockefeller that initially financed the Russian revolution. What more can a man like Rockefeller want. He has money and power. The only thing left is the world.

CHART: Do you have Birchers in high places?

CANDY TURNER: Some, but I wouldn't know them. We're organized as a vertical organization and report directly to Mr. Welch. We do rate Senators and Congressmen however.

CHART: How do you rate Congressman Taylor?

CANDY TURNER: With an "A". You know, the Birch Society was responsible for the Governor of New Mexico to resign during the early 1960's, so we do represent a force.

CHART: How does the Society stand on Civil Rights issues?

CANDY TURNER: We have Black Birchers who have got the message. Like all movements, the communists have infiltrated them and twisted them around to confuse the issues. It's the old idiom, "divide and conquer."

CHART: How does the Society stand on religion?

CANDY TURNER: It's ordained in the Bible to take a stand

against atheism. We like to feel we have done the generations ago, during the Russian revolution, and immigration of the people to America the church the land were infiltrated, and now the people misguided by these key individuals. The Mormon Birchers' strongest supporters.

CHART: You mentioned before that one of your get the United States out of the United Nations done to facilitate that eventually?

CANDY TURNER: In 1974, the Birch Society United States Congress 4,000,000 signatures to get None of the signatures were duplicated.

CHART: Do you have any special message to our

CANDY TURNER: Only that we want to educate the growing dangers in the United States of losing freedoms. We want everyone to become individual their freedom.

CHART: One last question. Is the Birch Society the scheduled visit of Douglas Durham to Joplin?

CANDY TURNER: Yes, and it will be worth ever to come out and listen to his story. You know, the price tag on his life, so he must be hurting movements.



THE "LIGHT AT the end of the tunnel" finally came into view during the first part of the spring semester as completed work on the Newman Road resurfacing project. (Chart photo by Kurt Parsons).

Klan splits for 'personal reasons'

"We split for personal reasons," Bob Lee, Ex-Grand Titan of the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, said concerning the organization of a new Den of the KKK.

The official charter for Den I of the Knights of the KKK was granted to Lee by David Duke, national director of the Knights of the KK, in New Orleans on January 10. With Lee's new voluntary responsibilities as head of the newly-formed den comes his new title, The Giant.

Lee explained that this charter was obtained from the Knights of the KKK which is a completely independent organization from the National Knights of the KKK whose national president is Dale Roug. This constituted a break from Grand Dragon Albert McCorkle's Den.

The newly formed Den I has a membership "in excess of 100 members," according to Lee. Lee went on to say most of these

were former members of McCorkle's den dissatisfied with the National KKK's organization.

Lee's Den plans to take a more active part in local events went on to say that the den's present investigation recent suicide of a 14-year-old Carl Junction girl traffic. Some of the KKK's long range plans include Klan rally to be held west of Joplin, and the construction of a public meeting building.

The new den leader denied any participation concerning the recently displayed effigies in Joplin. Lee admitted that McCorkle's group was responsible for the cross burning before the new den was created.

In the effigy incident last week in Joplin, two black and one white, were hanged with a sign intermixing of races.

Joplin group has PRIDE for activism

(continued from page 2)

are going to think of me.

"But at this center, we meet people as people, on a basis of friendship. As for counseling, I had some emotional crises and I was able to handle them myself, but it would have been easier if I'd had a place like this to come to."

"It might be easy to become bitter about the society for the way we're treated," a member said. "But it's better to act with love instead. I think that if we stop living, too."

Members urge persons wanting more information to them at the center.

NOTE: When the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education made its report on the status of college's role in society, it went unheeded by students. Now more than a decade later, it is perhaps time to extract, distill, and summarize what specifically affects students. What follows is the first of a series of articles on that Report as it attempts to focus on student in higher education policy.)

The Carnegie Commission's major goal was to suggest that everyone who can benefit from attendance at a college, and who has the motivation to go, could be in a place. But there are still many barriers to coming of age access to a college education. A lack of money, from a college or university campus, inadequate discrimination, rigid entrance requirements, or pre-college preparation have made education after graduation inaccessible to many people.

advice on career options and higher educational opportunities and offer year-round tutorials for elementary and secondary school children. College students could play a particularly valuable role in these centers (as well as in the schools) as tutors and counselors. The Commission felt that such student involvement would not only be educationally beneficial, but contact with college students could enlarge the numbers of college-bound women and minority high school students by making college seem more of a reality.

Active recruiting is also required. Institutions located in areas with large concentrations of low-income families should combine their efforts to identify prospective students. College students could be utilized in such a program because they can give a valuable personalized view of college to high school students. The activities of these groups could be coordinated with nearby Educational Opportunity Centers, if they are established, and with local high school counselors so that "prospective students (would be) advised on the full range of institutional resources and curricular programs available."

Within the high schools, the federal government has been funding a program for guiding, counseling, and testing students to identify and encourage able students to continue on to college. The Commission urged expansion of this program to include "potentially able students." The decisions students make early

community college academic programs. The Commission stressed that "full transfer rights should be provided qualified graduates of community colleges." In those cases where institutions are forced for budgetary reasons to reject some qualified students, top admissions priority should be given to transfer students from community colleges.

Even with good information and enough money to attend college, many students are confronted with an urgent question: "Will I be accepted?" The Carnegie Commission found that present admissions requirements are often too detailed. The traditional "college-prep" program in high school has become outdated; every student can find a place in college regardless of his or her high school program. Good skills in reading, writing, and mathematics are essential for every high school graduate, but beyond those skills, colleges and universities should not require or suggest a particular course of study in high school unless it is directly related to that college's own program.

STUDENTS' SCORES ON STANDARDIZED tests weigh heavily in college admissions decisions. In some cases, too much emphasis is given to these results. Relying heavily upon test scores implies a precision in evaluating students that does not exist. The Commission noted that "the more reliance placed upon a single test taken on a single day without any other record that might possibly give a different picture of the student's total performance over years of schooling, the more unfair the process is to the students, the greater the anxiety, and the less comprehensive the picture of the student's ability." Present admission practices, of which tests are a part, have led to the low representation of women and minorities in colleges. Testing cannot, therefore, be separated from the issue of achieving social justice for groups who, in the past, have had unequal opportunities. The Carnegie Commission called for more experimentation with admissions procedures and requirements in all kinds of colleges and universities. This is especially needed at the most selective ones, which tend to be copied elsewhere. The Commission suggested that selective institutions provide up to 10 per cent of their enrollment on the basis of flexible admissions, emphasizing that "until these institutions show a willingness to experiment, the general admissions scene throughout the country will not improve."

Students arrive on a campus with a wide range of preparation, and many, due to limited opportunities in their earlier education, need special help. Yet, too often students with different backgrounds and preparation are put into a prescribed curriculum and expected to proceed at a prescribed rate. The Commission strongly supported more individualized programs geared to a student's own pace, but cautioned that colleges and universities must commit the resources necessary to enable disadvantaged students to move into regular course work in no more than two years. The objective of more flexible admissions criteria is not to lower the quality of education but to give students additional opportunities and time to overcome disadvantages that have limited their academic progress.

Compensatory or "remedial" programs would fit best into a "foundation year" program that would be available to all students on an optional basis. During this first year program students would be given intensive counseling and wide latitude to find programs that fit their individual interests and learning needs. Course work in the foundation year would be tailored to more rapid, less rapid, or customary progress: "If college were to structure the first-year course work for each student according to his own preparation, maturation, work schedule and educational objectives, with the help of pre-college examinations and individual faculty advisors, then no group—as a group—would be identified as special or disadvantaged, and all could be better served educationally."

THE COMMISSION URGED a greater concern for fairness in admissions for women as undergraduates and particularly at the graduate level. The most important discriminatory factor in women's admission to graduate school are rules and informal practices that discourage part-time study. Many departments prefer full-time students who are likely to finish more quickly, obtain faculty positions in prestigious colleges, and gain a good reputation in their field. The Commission, however, found no justification for discrimination based on sex or marital status in graduate admissions and urged that students with family responsibilities be allowed to study part time. Women who want to enter a graduate or professional school after some years in college, and who meet departmental standards for admission according to their grade point averages, should be allowed to make up any special requirements they may not have fulfilled.

The Commission has endorsed stronger efforts to recruit more women and members of minority groups into faculty and administrative positions. It supported the general objectives of the affirmative action program for women being instituted by the federal government, noting that "their greater presence would contribute not only to enhanced social justice but also the effectiveness of higher education by providing models for women and minority students to emulate, a reservoir of greater

(continued on page 6)

Carnegie commission reports state of higher education

MISSION BELIEVED that by 1976 the economic, social, and information barriers to higher education could be removed and that by the year 2000 all barriers should be removed. Ability, motivation, and individual choice would be the only factors that determine college attendance. Programs that aim at overcoming inadequate preparation for college should not be necessary in the twenty-first century. This puts an important responsibility on the primary and secondary schools to increase their efforts as a first priority. Increasing the college enrollment of black and minority students depends greatly on the quality of the early education they receive. This includes the elimination of racial segregation, early development of verbal and mathematical skills, and more effective training programs. The Commission realized that the costs of such efforts will be high, they are basic to the future: "The cost of social services needed to cope with the consequences of educational disadvantage far outruns the support necessary to confront the sources of inequality of opportunity must not continue to sap the strength of our nation."

Many families usually cannot afford to contribute to college expenses, and in many cases their children are unable to afford college attendance. The Commission advocated a massive federal program of financial aid that would provide adequate funds to meet both his or her educational costs and living expenses (these proposals are fully in the next installment of this report).

Clear information on college opportunities is one of the many students from considering college attendance. Most counseling programs at the high school level are very weak, in part because the information about opportunities available to them is inadequate. High school guidance programs should help students identify their interests and career interests early. This will require the use of extensive career information and more informational materials from colleges and universities. But the system should not be solely dependent on a one-to-one counselor relationship. The Commission found that information has been focused in the past upon the student as a source of guidance. The future calls for a system in which the student makes his own decisions and information from many sources." Students have a great deal of information about colleges as is provided to them by students. Too often, college brochures and advertisements are more concerned with an image than with reality, and themselves need to be more realistically informed of their programs, facilities, faculty, and students, and their costs and the availability of financial aid.

NATION BARRIERS are particularly serious for students, for without special efforts to encourage attendance, they are less likely to take advantage of opportunities. An important Commission proposal is the establishment of Educational Opportunity Centers, which would serve areas with major concentrations of low-income families. These centers would provide information and

in high school about college attendance are very important because they affect the subsequent preparation they make for life after high school graduation. Students who have had limited opportunities early in school should be given special support and encouragement in high school so they can adequately prepare for later college studies.

SUCH ENCOURAGEMENT is also important for women. The first priority in achieving equal educational opportunity for women is to eliminate the pre-college practices and attitudes of the educational system that deter women from aspiring to equality with men in career goals. Especially important are counseling that is free of stereotypes of male and female careers, and encouragement for women to gain the mathematical training in high school that is necessary for many careers traditionally considered open only to males.

The Carnegie Commission was completely opposed to a goal of "universal attendance," that would require every young person to attend college. Many individuals, after finishing high school, do not want to go on to college, and not every person can benefit from the experience. The goal of "universal access" can and should be achieved, however. Under universal access every person who wants to attend college will be guaranteed a place in an institution of higher education. As the Commission noted: "Most campuses should no longer and can no longer build medieval walls around themselves as self-contained universities or colleges; instead they must create pathways to their many doors."

All colleges and universities have roles to play in enlarging access to higher education—seeking out qualified students, offering programs of financial assistance, eliminating discrimination on the basis of race, religion, or sex, and developing methods for assisting underprepared students to make up deficiencies.

THE TWO-YEAR COMMUNITY COLLEGES (institutions that offer comprehensive programs in academic, occupational and general education fields, including adult education) have a particularly vital role to play in the provision of universal access. They should operate under completely open admissions, accepting any high school graduate or any person over 18 years old. The comprehensive nature of these colleges offers students who have not made firm career choices meaningful options to choose from, and the open admissions policy creates a continuing opportunity to enter higher education for students who cannot go, or choose not to go to college immediately after high school. The Commission recommended that a community college should be within commuting distance of every potential student. Especially in metropolitan areas, a lack of adequate financial resources or the necessity of working or living at home forces many students either to enroll in college in the city of their residence or to forgo attendance. As several studies have shown, over one-half of high school graduates attend college if a public community college is located in their area, but only one-third attend without one.

The final important link in achieving universal access is to provide sufficient transfer opportunities to four-year institutions after students have completed their first two years in

Evaluation results . . .

(continued from page 1)

couse to meet requirements and 31 per cent enrolled due to interest.

THE FINAL QUESTIONS on the evaluation, "Compared to other instructors you have had (secondary school and college), how effective has the instructor been in this course?", showed that 30 per cent of the MSSC students rated the teacher among the top ten per cent (27 per cent on the national survey); 31 per cent rated him in the top 30 per cent (compared to 32 per cent nationally); 25 per cent rated him about average (26); eight per cent rated the instructor in the lowest 30 per cent (seven percent nationally), and four per cent rated teachers in the lowest ten per cent, on both levels. Three per cent omitted the question.

The responses to the 39 questions on the evaluation were tallied by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey.

Interviews scheduled

Ralston-Purina will be interviewing students today in the Placement Office for positions in sales, business and marketing and management, according to the office of Career Counseling and Placement.

Sign-up sheets for interviews are posted in the Placement Office and a full set of credentials must be on file before a student will be allowed to register.

February interviews include: North Kansas City Schools, interviewing all education majors, Tuesday, Feb. 3; Burroughs Wellcome Company, interviewing all majors, pharmaceutical sales, on Wednesday, Feb. 4; Missouri Division of Youth Services, interviewing social science majors (for counselors), on Wednesday, Feb. 11; Kansas City Kan. Public Schools, interviewing all education majors, on Thursday, Feb. 12, and Fidelity Union Life, interviewing all majors (career sales management), on Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Democrats attend Columbia board meeting

Four members of the newly-organized Jasper County Young Democrats recently attended an Executive Board Meeting of the Missouri Young Democrats in Columbia on January 17th.

Jerry Willis, B. Diane Thrasher of Carthage and Vicki Butler and Mike Ashley of Joplin attended the meeting which was highlighted by an address by retiring Senator Stuart Symington. Willis and Ms. Thrasher represented the newly-formed group which was one of the four in attendance from Southwest Missouri. The Jasper County organization with 17 members on its charter, was the largest represented at the meeting.

Carnegie Commission reports . . .

(continued from page 5)

sensitivity to their special interests and problems—more 'mentors' and generally more sources of talent than are now available."

Another barrier for women is the lack of child-care services at many institutions and the Commission endorsed the idea that colleges should cooperate with other community agencies to see that such services are provided.

FINALLY, THE COMMISSION called upon administrators to encourage the expansion of opportunities for women, and require that departments and schools actively recruit women and maintain detailed records indicating the reasons for accepting or rejecting all applications to their programs. But the Commission saw the most important need as "a change in attitude that will come slowly and federal pressure for affirmative action and pressure from campus and professional women's groups...in the interim. But we hope that these types of pressures are a transitional need, and that as attitudes change, aspirations of women toward participation in higher education on a basis of equal opportunity with men will come to be taken for granted."

In the fall of 1968, one-sixth of all college students attended college outside of their home states. But in public institutions, the barriers to nonresident students have been increasing and include higher tuition, more selective admissions standards, and quotas. The Commission felt that these requirements were too restrictive; indeed, the lack of uniformity in residence requirements among the states has led to situations where some students could not qualify as residents of any state. Each state should review and modify its requirements to grant immediate

Act concerns child abuse

"...to arrange day care services for the children of those who must work to care for their families...to help detect physical and mental handicaps in children at an early age in order that they might more likely receive proper care..." are the two main objectives, according to the editor of Citizen's Voice and MASW Executive Secretary, C. Richard Blount of the Child and Family Service Act of 1975.

This act, also known as Title XX of the Federal Social Security Act, is pending legislation before the U.S. Congress.

According to Norman Tolo, director of the Family Guidance Center in St. Joseph, Mo., the bill provides for the allocation of funds to be distributed to various child and family service organizations on the federal, state, and local level.

A recent article in Issues for Concerned Missourians explains that these programs are funded through the federal government which has allotted each state money based on the population of that state. In the article, the Missouri Association for Social Welfare points out, "The federal government will pay up to 90 per cent of family planning costs, and 75 per cent of all other

social services. Missouri's allotment for 1975 was \$10 million and for 1976 it is \$56.75 million. The rest of the funds come from state and local appropriations and funds from individuals, foundations, and other organizations."

According to MASW, any social service provider must be concerned with at least one of the following goals:

1. To help people become or remain economically self-supporting.
2. To help people become or remain self-sufficient and take care of themselves.
3. To protect children and adults who cannot protect themselves from abuse, neglect, and exploitation to stay together.
4. To prevent and reduce inappropriate institutionalization as much as possible by making home and community placement available.
5. To arrange for appropriate placement and services in an institution when this is in the individual's best interest.

Route 66 becoming 'bye way'

By KEN McCOY

January 1, 1977, will be a date that many longtime Joplin area residents and travelers will remember. Not only will this date mark the beginning of a new year, but it will also be the time when the signs on old U.S. Route 66 will come down and new signs will be put up.

On that date Route 66 will lose part of its identity in Illinois and parts of Missouri. The signs will be taken down between Halltown and Carthage and in Webb City; but new signs will be

put up 8 miles east of Joplin at what is now the Scotland exit on I-44. U.S. 66 will then travel along the old route to the Kansas border and then go westward as it always has.

The reason for the change according to the Missouri Highway Department is that because many of the Interstate routes followed existing U.S. routes and because many of them reached total Interstate standards, the duplicate routes became unnecessary.

The news of the change came in a press release from the Missouri Highway Department last month. The part, "The time has now come for the U.S. Route 66 to come down." The announcement came with such fanfare that it caused many people to panic. Some television stations were seen to be holding their crying towels as the cameras to give their sad eulogies for Route 66.

There are quite a few memories attached to Route 66, according to Wilbur Stegner, chief engineer of the highway department headquarters, in Joplin.

"I had a couple of calls, right after the first signs went up, who wanted to get one of the Route 66 markers for sentimental reasons. They seemed to think old 66 was done and that they were taking down the signs," commented Stegner.

"Fact is, we've a supply of new ones to use for the new route and for marking the 'new' 66 out to Scotland and beyond," he said.

Few highways have received the publicity and the extent that highway 66 has. Nat King Cole and other celebrities have honored it in song. Several television shows, including "The Tonight Show," was a network television program named Route 66. It was almost every kind incorporated the U.S. 66 route and names in the vicinity of Joplin. There were towns, eating places, motels, car dealers, junkyards, and every imaginable kind of business with names that included "Route 66" in their name.

When Route 66 was in its prime as a major east-west highway and U.S. 71 was a major north-south highway, the tag of being "The Crossroads of America" was well deserved. The change in Route 66 Joplin can once again prove that the saying is true.

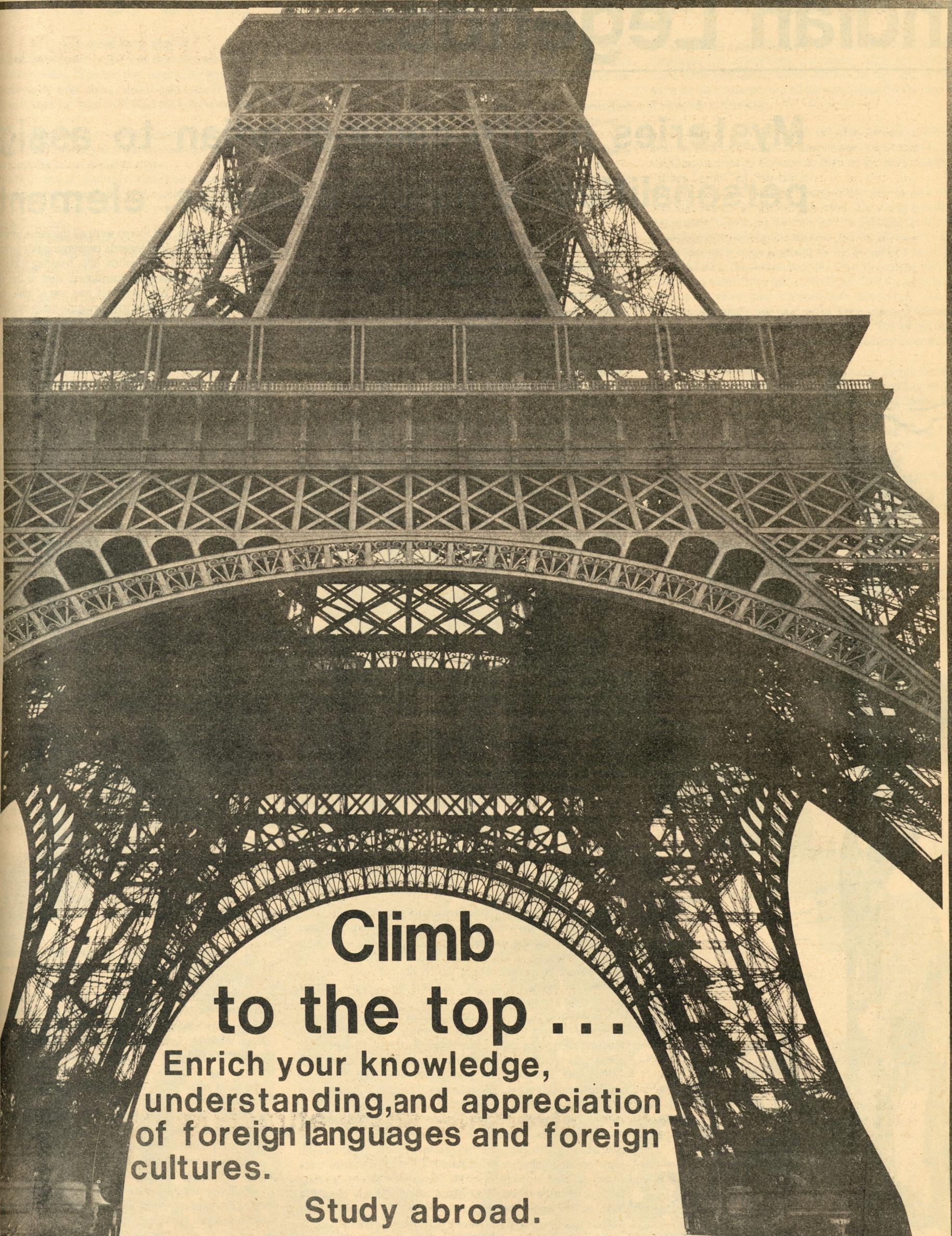
Overseas study attracting interest . . .

(continued from page 2)

universities in France, Italy, England, Spain, Russia, Africa, Taipei, Hong Kong, Denmark, practically everywhere in the world where there is a quality institute of higher learning. The courses run the gamut from typical language learning courses to archeological digs in Greece and Turkey, culinary art appreciation in Paris, and on to tropical marine biology in the Virgin Islands. All are priced within the means of any student who plans well in advance and who is willing to initiate a little practical exercise in thrift.

The most immediate problem for those students planning to study abroad is the selection of one of the many foreign stu-

dy programs and the further, more difficult task of finding a program to enroll in. They all have a separate application process. As regards myself, I have a particular interest in grape and the four week program in wine appreciation at Academie du Vin in Paris holds a special appeal. It doesn't quite fit into my education objective, but I have settled on Vienna. Whatever, the chance to meet new thoughts and different ideas will be an opportunity for most of us. The student who goes abroad will want to plan wisely. Mr. Bodon, of the International Student Service, is eager to assist and advise any interested student in any way that he can. Bon Voyage.



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Indian Legends:

Mysteries of life caused Indian to assign personalities to nature's forces, elements

By DIANA HOPPER

Chart Staff Writer

Ethnologists say that in the days of the earliest beginning, the American Indian, as did all primitive people, lived in a world of which he knew nothing. About him were the mysterious elements and forces of nature—the sun, moon, and stars; the storms with their attendant thunder and lightning; the rivers, lakes, and the green growing things of the forest. The Indian did not know what these things were. He did not know where they came from. But because they seemed to be alive, to have motion, and because of their mystery, he gave to each a personality.

The animals, too, were characterized in this fashion. They were strong and fierce, with sharp teeth and long claws for weapons which were superior to the early weapons of man. They were looked upon as gods who could change their forms at will. They were the spirit-helpers and protectors of man—the mediators between man and the Great Spirit. It was customary in most tribes for the individual to obtain an animal helper through the medium of visions that came during a period of fasting and prayer.

Over and above these personalities was the supreme deity who went by many names. The Sioux called him the Great Mystery. The Winebago knew him as Earth Maker. All of the various tribes knew him by different names, but "Great Spirit" is most common.

THE "INDIAN" INDIAN DOES NOT ACCEPT scientific explanation. His stories, to him, are fact. The ethnological theory that the first stories were originated to answer the questions in the primitive mind as to the how and why of things is never the Indian interpretation. Unless one has an Indian background, this interpretation is difficult to grasp.

He believes that in every object, animate or inanimate, there is life. He sees in the things of the forest and in the animals a life that is perfect and free from the weaknesses of man, and therefore a life superior to man. He believes that of all living things man is the most humble, for without the fruits of the earth, the sacrifice of animal lives, and material means, man could not survive.

In his eyes, stories are not mere indulgences of fancy, but events that actually transpired. The elements are not just elements, but elements with life, and water is not water, but water with life.

AT ANY RATE, the legends were an integral part of the tribal organization. There was a story for everything that the Indian did—whether he sang, danced, prayed, hunted, built a fire, went to war—every act of his daily life had its own tradition. The stories were the schoolbooks of the children. From them they learned the habits and characteristics of the animals, and the social code and history of their people.

It is possible to tell from the nature of a story from which section of the country it comes. Environment played its part in the formation of the legends, for naturally the storyteller would speak only of those things with which he was familiar. **FOR THE SAME REASON, IN MANY OF THE** Indian legends similar incidents occur. The activities of camping, hunting, and warfare did not offer a wide selection of story material. Legends identical in incident are often found among tribes dwelling widely apart. This came about through the exchange of stories by trading parties, captive prisoners, intermarriage, or through some original unknown relationship. Exchanged stories were either adapted to conform to the ideas and patterns already familiar or were repeated as heard, which quickly identified them as "foreign" material.

While this likeness in stories of tribal groups is not unusual, it is surprising to find legends that might be repetitious of stories from other lands, with some change in detail or corresponding to material in the Bible. Every Indian tribe has, in some form a legend of the flood. Other stories are reminiscent of Jonah, the building of the tower of Babel, the banishment from the Garden of Eden, and the persecution of Christ.

Old Man, Coyote, and Raven were all the same person. There are literally hundreds of legends concerning this person. He is usually represented as a foolish, idle, boasting trickster. (A modern character Saunday mentioned later in this article is derived from him.) His every act was one of guile, though in some cases he was credited with bringing many wonderful gifts to the Indian. He was the builder of the first canoe, the bringer of fire, the giver of tobacco. Some tribes represent him as the creator of the earth, and draw a close likeness between him and the Messiah. Each quality of goodness or badness is strongly emphasized, and reconciliation of the two characters in one being is difficult. But to the Indian the explanation is simple: each and every one, they say, are found the same principles of conduct, both good and bad. In some the good predominates over the bad. The exaggerated stories of the bad deeds of the great trickster hero were told to the children as illustrations of the human weaknesses and faults and to act as an incentive to overcoming these weaknesses. The legends of his wonderful deeds were told in the religious organizations of the tribes.

IT WILL BE NOTED that whenever reference is made to repeated action, or a number is used that usually it is the number four. Four is the sacred number to most Indian groups, and they have definite reasons, based on the idea that the Great Spirit created everything in fours. Illustrative of the idea are the four seasons, the four directions, and the four directions of time, and there are several other symbolical references that have been determining factors in the selection of this number.

The legends of the Indian are the true folklore of America. Those that pertain to the scenic spots of the country are certainly essentially American. The stories of a people reflect the clearness of their thoughts and lives, and in the beauty and dignity of these traditions the spiritual side of the Indian nature is most portrayed.

Here is one version, the Wyandote, of the story of creation:

"In the beginning of the world, the world had only two inhabitants, First Man and First Woman. First Man and First Woman, after due course, had a daughter who grew up to be a beautiful maiden. First Man and First Woman decided to let her go to the upper world. She would accept death in order to enter the upper, or celestial world. The daughter then married the Celestial Being in the upper world."

"The couple were happy for a time. However, the husband told his wife that she must never eat a certain species of flowers. Being curious, she did. She then fell from glory into the lower world, which was totally covered with water. Turtle saved her from death and his shell became Earth. It is upon this earth that we now live."

ALL OF THE DIFFERENT TRIBES had a Creation legend, but it took certain variations. For example, many legends say that First Woman ate a turnip, or pulled up bunchgrass, or rather sounds like the controversy of whether or not it was the apple eaten by Eve, doesn't it? In all the stories, however, First Woman disobeyed her husband, the Celestial Being, and fell from the upper world.

Upon a lighter note, here is a more modern legend: Saunday (say-un-day) and the Texas Cowboy. (This legend is from Greek):

"Saunday was walking along, as always, when he met a Texas Cowboy. The Cowboy said, 'Hey, Saunday, I heard you're really a cheater. You know, I'm pretty good at cheating people myself. You have a reputation for always cheating people, and I'd like to see you cheat me.'

"Saunday, however, didn't seem too interested. 'I don't know if I can do it or not,' he said.

"'Well, why not?' asked the Cowboy. 'You're always cheating people. I'm a pretty good cheater myself; I challenge you to want to see you cheat me.'

(continued on page 9)

Indian Legends

Stories of owls, the milky way, cheaters abound . . .

(continued from page 8)

"I don't know whether I can," said Saunday, and he still didn't seem too interested. "You see that mountain 'way over there? My medicine is over there, and I can't do it without my medicine. I'll tell you what; you lend me your horse and I'll go get it."

The Cowboy thought that sounded reasonable, so he dismounted, and Saunday climbed up. Saunday sat there a few minutes, but the horse wouldn't move.

"What's the matter, Saunday? Can't you ride a horse?"

"Sure, I can ride a horse but he doesn't know me, so he won't go. Let me borrow your boots, and your spurs, and your hat. Maybe he'll go then."

"The Cowboy gave Saunday the boots, the spurs, and the hat, and the horse still wouldn't go. 'Hey, Saunday, maybe he'll go if I let you wear my clothes.'

"Saunday put on the clothes, the hat, the boots, and the spurs, and again mounted the horse. Then he rode away, laughing, and the Cowboy never saw Saunday, his clothes, or his boots again."

MANY INDIAN LEGENDS WERE BASED on superstition, such as the Legend of the Crying Owl.

The Cherokee believed the crying owl was an omen of death or bad luck. They looked upon owls as conjurers or sorcerers in the form of a bird. Whenever they heard an owl hoot, they would take salt and throw it into the fire or tie knots in a shirttail or handkerchief. They believed that doing this dried up the owl's throat (in the case of the salt) or tied knots in his tongue. Either way the owl would be unable to hoot.

The following is an example of the seriousness of the Cherokee belief regarding the owl. It has been taken from the writing of Raymond McGee previously published in the Cherokee Nation News.

McGee tells how his grandfather once heard a screech owl and went to the door with a light. The owl flew off as Waters (McKee's grandfather) opened the door. But he called after the owl: "George Walkingstick, leave me alone."

When morning came, George Walkingstick approached Waters' front gate and said, "Why have you taken my name in vain? You've shortened my days."

Walkingstick died about two weeks later and McGee's grandfather always blamed himself for the man's death.

One chapter in McGee's manuscript is entitled "Big Kaheet" and deals with an Indian woman whom the other Indians thought had great powers as a conjurer.

A CHEROKEE TOLD OF SHOOTING Big Kaheet under the left wing with an arrow when she appeared in the form of an owl. A search of the area the next morning produced no dead owl and stake-out was put on Big Kaheet's cabin. She never left her cabin to go to the spring for water and McGee's aunt finally agreed to go in to see about Big Kaheet when all others refused out of fear.

Once in the cabin, McGee's aunt discovered Big Kaheet was very sick. Although Big Kaheet wouldn't let her caller comb her hair, she finally agreed to let her wash her face and bathe her.

As McGee's aunt rolled Big Kaheet over on her right side and raised her left arm, she fainted, as visible under her left arm was a long, deep gash.

Another Cherokee legend, on a lighter note, tells how the Milky Way came to be.

An old Cherokee woman noticed, on several occasions, some of her ground corn missing. She knew it couldn't be any of her neighbors taking the grain, as the tribal members never stole from one another.

She watched for several nights until it grew very late, and

finally she saw a gigantic spirit dog, coming down from the sky. Cautiously, he approached and began eating her grain. She made some loud noises, which startled the dog, and he ran off. As he ran he scattered corn all the way across the sky, and there it remains to this day.

ALL OF US HAVE HEARD OF THE SPOOK LIGHT near Hornet (near Seneca Mo.). Nobody knows what causes it, except the Quapaw tribe of Oklahoma. Here is the story, taken from "Ghost Lights" by Bob Loftin:

"Long ago, a handsome young brave fell in love with a beautiful maiden of the Quapaw tribe. The young people were desperately in love and it seems that the old chief, father of the maiden, tried to take undue advantage of the situation by asking for an unusually large payment for his daughter's hand. Being unable to meet the demands of the chief the couple decided to escape and elope. They had scarcely reached the outside of the camp area when their absence was discovered. The chief became very angry and sent out a large group of warriors to pursue his daughter and the young brave. The young maiden knew that she would be severely punished and her lover would be killed.

"Unable to escape the warriors, the young couple decided to commit suicide, so their spirits could remain together in death. They climbed atop a high, rocky cliff overlooking Spring River. This spot is now known as 'Lover's Leap' or 'Devil's Promenade.' It is believed that the spirits of the young Indian couple return nightly to wander and play across the land. Their lantern forms the Spook Light."

These are only some of the hundreds of Indian legends which abound in our own immediate four-state area. And it seems appropriate in this, the Bicentennial year, to examine these few tales from 'the first Americans.'



Views from the editors' desks

Editorial comments

Bicentennial minutes necessary

As this much celebrated Bicentennial year comes into focus, more and more Americans are going to be subjected to propaganda in the form of stars and stripes. Flag-waving, an all-American pastime is good to a certain degree. But to some people, when their favorite Tuesday night show is rudely interrupted by a news announcement two hundred years old, it should be time to set your foot not only down but through the floor. Martha's moving letters to George might have been well received by him on cold lonely nights; letters are known to be excellent to start a blazing fire, but they have no place in the middle of a suspenseful murder mystery.

Bicentennial minutes could take their place in history right

along side the "girl next door" and "Mon's apple pie," but pity the poor audience who two hundred years from now will be exposed to "... and that is the way it was four hundred years ago today." Time has a way of making small events seem extremely important after a few hundred years.

Perhaps Bicentennial minutes are needed to arouse our good old American "give em' hell," attitude. We seem to have lost our basic American pride which once upon a time set us apart from other countries. Perhaps to get back that lump in our throat which appeared everytime we heard our national anthem, we need to be hit right between the eyes with the stripes from the flag just so we can see the stars.

Observations

Missouri Southern; another viewpoint

By STEPHEN SMITH
(Editor)

A few months ago, the Chart office received correspondence addressed to the editor, from a large west-coast college which was attempting to compile a handbook-style guide to colleges and universities all over the United States. This in itself was nothing spectacular but the rather exciting twist was that this guide was to be written from a get down to the nitty-gritty, no punches pulled, gut-level point of view by a student from each listed college who would portray his institution as it truly is, rather than as the schmuck editors of the standard college catalogues would have one to believe it is, often duping the prospective student by portraying a false image of campus life. The letter further went on to provide a short listing of the topics to be included. These, written on a very informal, personal basis, included such topics as race relations, the sex scene, party life around campus, individual instructors or departments to be wary of, so on and so forth.

Due to an unfortunate sinking of my houseboat on Grand Lake earlier this month, the address of the editors of the handbook have been lost to me and therefore Missouri Southern will have no listing in this guide whenever or wherever it appears.

Yet, the thought both then and now has intrigued me; that so often we locals become so greatly involved in the activities of our own little world that in the process we lose our wider vision. How then, would the listing of MSSC have looked had I been able to complete it? Perhaps, it would have been something like the following:

FEATURES OF CAMPUS LIFE: As strange as it may sound, according to a recent survey by a local radio station almost ninety-seven percent of all MSSC students are gay. The remaining three percent are either undecided, or generally unhappy with their surroundings. The first thing a new student will notice on campus is that nearly all of the other students have been bitten by an adder which hangs from some part of their body since, as you know, the Missouri adder is unable to be removed from human flesh once its fangs sink in firmly. Students who have not been bitten by the adder, will usually wear a racoon coat or garland of rotten fruit around their necks to ward off people.

THE SEX SCENE: One of the questions asked most often by the handbook is "How easy is it to get laid at your college? Surprisingly enough many students at MSSC react with hostility when this subject is discussed. One of the young girls I approached and asked "How easy is it to get laid at MSSC?" simply turned and walked away, leaving me standing like a fool in the lobby of Hearnes Hall, one of the most important buildings on the quiet, silent, peaceful, cemetery-like campus. This, as

you may see, did not really represent the scene at MSSC. Upon deeper investigation, however, I found the sex scene at the college to be at least, shall we say, on the "kinky" side. Most of the students are generally conservative, and if not hung up are at least discreet about practicing the now-accepted pastimes of pre-marital sex and beastiality - a real bunch of od-balls.

THE CAMPUS PARTY SCENE: Milk and cookies at Mom's after school.

SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND CONVICTIONS: Surprisingly enough, most of the Southern populace seems very socially involved with politics and the standards of their generation. One day as I walked the campus, absorbing the sights and sounds, attempting to mingle with the student body, I noticed a large demonstration taking place at the center of campus. "Aha," I aid to myself, "a demonstration." Obviously the students were angry and unable to take any more of the bigotry and injustice of our society. I approached one of the students in front of the Spiva library and engaged him in some rather subtle questioning.

"Hey, what's going on out there?"

"Mining daze, baby," the student replied.

"Mining daze, what's that? Some form of protest?"

"It's mining daze. We hold it every year. All of us folks go out and dress up in old-time clothes to honor the miners."

The "Miners," I thought, obviously some local radical student group like the SDS or the Weathermen.

"What is that those two fellows are doing out there now? Engaging in some sort of lewd social protest act?"

"No baby," the student replied, "Thats the sack race. We form teams and get inside of a sack and jump from one line to the other."

"Wow, that's heavy," I said in amazement. Even Hoffman and Rubin never thought of that.

"Yea, heavy baby," the student agreed.

I could take no more, "Do me a favor, idiot, I yelled. Quit calling me "Baby!"

The student in question was a 375-lb. forward for the Lion girls' basketball team. She proceeded to break my face.

So now, readers, you see what MSSC's listing might have looked like had I not lost the address, or should I say, had the CIA not destroyed my boat-the trusty "Can't Miss." Imagine, had out school been listed in the guide students from all over the country—the east coast, the west, the Ivy-League elite might have come to our peaceful little campus. Once again, the true destiny for the college has been thwarted by an agency of the United States Government. Last time it was the IRS, this time the CIA. It seems so unfair. But then again, after reading the listings I would have written, maybe it was all for the best.

Tales from the recent past

Freedom dies hard

By JIM ELLISON

The land was cruel. This hot and arid region of the great Southwestern part of the United States took its toll, and forced the early settlers to pay the price to remain. Only the very staunch and rugged survived.

The saga of the southwest remains a symbol of all those qualities that made America great. Heartiness, adventure, rugged individualism and, most of all, the great nomadic warriors who claimed the area in the beginning, the American Indian. This legend in American history hunted and lived in the southwest, and he survived because he understood the nature of the area. The days were hot, and the nights were cold, but the air was clean and he survived. He did not destroy the land he hunted on. He only took only what he needed and left enough for another day. He could do what he wanted, go where he pleased, and life was good.

But the white men came. First the Mexicans, and then the Americans. And with their coming came all the hates and frustrations of the old world, and the Indians only saw treaty after treaty broken by the new settlers, Indian agents who lied to them or cheated them out of their possessions, and hungry settlers anxious to push them further and further into a corner, taking away ancient freedoms. He could not understand this, so like the true warrior he was, he broke out, and there was war.

The great land barons and land companies of the east saw him as just another animal to be destroyed or placed on reservations, making control more feasible. The army troops and early settlers of the area knew him for what he was. A ferocious warrior, crafty and sly, who could appear out of the desert like a screaming banshee, only to disappear like a wisp of a ghost into the vastness. He was feared and respected for his intelligence and inherent knowledge of warfare.

The chronicles of history attest to the fear the people felt by the sight of an Apache riding down on them at full gallop, screaming loudly, while firing from beneath the neck of his pony. It's no wonder, then, that the only way he could be defeated was by trickery, not actual warfare.

There were many great Chiefs of the various tribes of Apaches. One stands out above all others though, in that the tactics he employed, and the courage he displayed are still being studied today by historians. Just the name Victoria struck fear in the hearts of those early settlers.

Victoria, Chief of the Mimbres Apache, was truly a Chief. His greatest concern was for his people. When he broke out of the Reservation in 1879, he took his people with him. From 1879 until his death in Old Mexico in 1881, his little band of followers fought a guerilla war unheard of in military history. Guerilla tactics today are taught based on what the army learned from Victoria.

Many historians believe that Victoria was actually a Mexican who was kidnapped from a Mexican ranch when he was a small boy. But no matter what his original nationality was, he was Victoria, Chief of the Mimbres Apache, and was feared and respected by all those who followed him or opposed him.

Knowing his time was running out, he headed into Old Mexico seeking rest and consolidation. He was out of ammunition, and food was scarce. The horses were tired after an almost-two-year running battle with the United States Army. But what had previously been a sanctuary for them had now become an armed camp of Mexican calvary.

Thirty miles from a village called Lagrimas, Victoria and his people were ambushed. They fought until they were out of ammunition, then they continued to fight with their hands until Victoria was dead and the spirit to fight no longer remained. The survivors were herded together and herded back across the border and placed on reservations, ending the short but illustrious career of a great American warrior.

Survivors stated that the Apache warriors in that great battle fought like true Apaches. None cried out in fear, because Apaches did not cry. That was not their way. Their way was to stand up and fight for what they believed in, like men of every age since the beginning of time. They wanted freedom and, in the end, they lost. Most knew from the beginning that they had lost, and that their way of life would soon pass. But they persisted, because they believed their way was better.

The Apache warrior did not cry. It was appropriate then that last battle was fought so near Lagrimas. Lagrimas means tears, and on that last fateful day, tears were shed for them, and those tears are flowing today in all men who love freedom.

the chart

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Johnny Appleseed subject of play in rehearsal by children's theatre

"Appleseed", a children's play which chronicles the events in Johnny Appleseed's life, will be presented by the Show Me Celebration Company of the Barn Theater on March 30-31 and April 7-8.

For the first time a children's play will be presented during school hours at no cost to students in grades K-8. The play is tentatively scheduled to be presented to Joplin R-8 students on March 30-31 at Memorial Hall. Current plans call for the students to be bused to Memorial Hall for the performance. The local school system and the Joplin Parks and Recreation department are working together to finalize arrangements for the presentation.

In Carthage, the play will run on April 7-8, sponsored by the Carthage schools and The Press.

Formerly the children's plays were presented on Saturdays and an admission fee was charged. According to a Barn spokesman, the department is pleased that their original goal, that of presenting children's theatre to all students at no cost, has finally been realized.

Johnny Appleseed (or Jonathan Chapman) was a legendary figure in the 1800's, who started a one-man crusade to plant trees across the country. His kindness to settlers, Indians, and especially children made him loved by many of the frontier people. He died in 1845, at age 71, after contracting "lung fever" after a fifteen mile journey in a freezing March rain to rescue some seedlings that had been trampled by cattle.

According to Mrs. Joyce Bowman, director of the play, children in Carthage and Joplin schools are being sent biographical information on Johnny Appleseed, as well as suggestions as to experiments that can be done in class and that relate to the legend surrounding Chapman.

One of the most intriguing elements of this production will be the use of slide projections on a scrim to underscore the action on stage. Some songs used in the show are "Oh Susannah," "Yankee Doodle" and "The Ballad of Johnny Appleseed."

Production elements for the play include set design, Tina Eberle; costume design, Julie Dale; lighting design, Pat Rooney; sound design, Dave Watson, and special effects, Jean Tenhulzen and Debbie Rooney.



JOYCE BOWMAN

Simon's album 'lukewarm success'

By ED MINTON

Paul Simon's record "Still Crazy After All These Years" could have been a masterpiece for Simon. Instead, it is a lukewarm success. While three of the ten songs fall short of mediocrity ("I Do It For Your Love", "You're Kind", and "Some Folks Lives Roll Easy"), only three others successfully carry the weight of Simon's past work. "Still Crazy", "My Little Town," and "Silent Eyes," correctly show the genius of Simon at this point in his life.

Other than the banality of a few of the songs, the most depressing facet of the album is the enforced distance between Simon and his songs. At an earlier point in his career, one could be sure of the fact that Simon was writing from his own experiences, explaining his personal feelings. Not so, anymore. Even on the best cuts on the record there is a crucial dispassionate streak in the lyric. "I'll never worry — Why should I? — It's all gonna fade," he says in the title cut. The entire theme of "Have A Good Time" echoes the same point: "I ain't worrying — And I ain't scurrying — I'm having a good time." I am sure Simon's position in those lines is purposeful

poetic irony, but I am not sure if he uses the irony to make himself appear to be "worried," or to appear to be above worrying.

At this point, the music must become a factor. The entire album is an exercise in subtlety; something that deserves credit in itself in these days of overdone progressive rock nonsense. On first hearing the album, the smooth harmonic qualities that have always epitomized Simon is a "sight for sore ears." After repeated listenings, to sit through the entire record becomes a task. Everything on the album — lyric, harmony, and melody — is so precisely measured and articulated that there is hardly room for any sort of emotion. Only on "Silent Eyes," does Simon's voice even quaver. This is not even a song that Simon sings in a personal "I"; it is "we." — "And we shall all be called as witnesses — each and every one — To stand before the eyes of God — And speak what was done." He writes about Jerusalem.

He once seemed to speak on the same level with his audience. Now there is a distance coming between him and that audience — when he sings "I" instead of "we", and singing the blues instead of a straight melody.

Spiva to show 'Jeanne Ney'

The fifth program of the current classic film series presented by the Spiva Art Center and the Missouri State Council on the Arts will be at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, February 10, at the Spiva Gallery here on campus.

"The Love of Jeanne Ney," a 1927 G.W. Pabst film is considered by critics and film historians as one of the outstanding films of the late silent film period. The film is based on Ilya Ehrenburg's novel about the love between Jeanne Ney, a French bourgeois girl, and Andreas, a Russian Bolshevik.

Director G.W. Pabst has been praised and noted for his use of symbolic objects in his sets: a broken mirror, a solitary washbasin, a floor strewn with cigarette butts. The film photographed by Fritz Arno Wagner is said also to be one of the best examples of editing on movement: an actor begins a gesture in one movement and finishes it in the next cut.

Paul Rotha has written, "The interest in 'Jeanne Ney' was not in its actual incident, but in the individuals concerned, their

thoughts, emotions and reasons for behaving as they did. From the superb opening sequence of the orgy, beginning with a close-up of the emigre's shabby boots, and the camera slipping away and tracking into every corner, 'Jeanne Ney' developed from sequence to sequence with breathtaking power. Paul Rotha is author of 'The Film Till Now' (Vision, 1949)

Admission is \$1.00 at the door for non film society members; society members are admitted by their season ticket.

Script completed

Mrs. Trij Brietzke, wife of Milton Brietzke, drama instructor, has completed her adaptation of the novel, "Giants in the Earths" into script form.

Mr. Brietzke will direct the play, which will be the final presentation of the year for the Barn players.

Majors show art in senior exhibit

An exhibit by four senior art majors was held at the Spiva Fine Arts Center January 18 thru 25. Fulfilling a requirement to graduate for all Art Majors in their Senior Studio, Sandra Wampler, Jan Bassett, Buddy Ball and Penny Gessler had assembled together 112 works varying from a metal sculpture, "Ship," to the painting "Oronogo Miner."

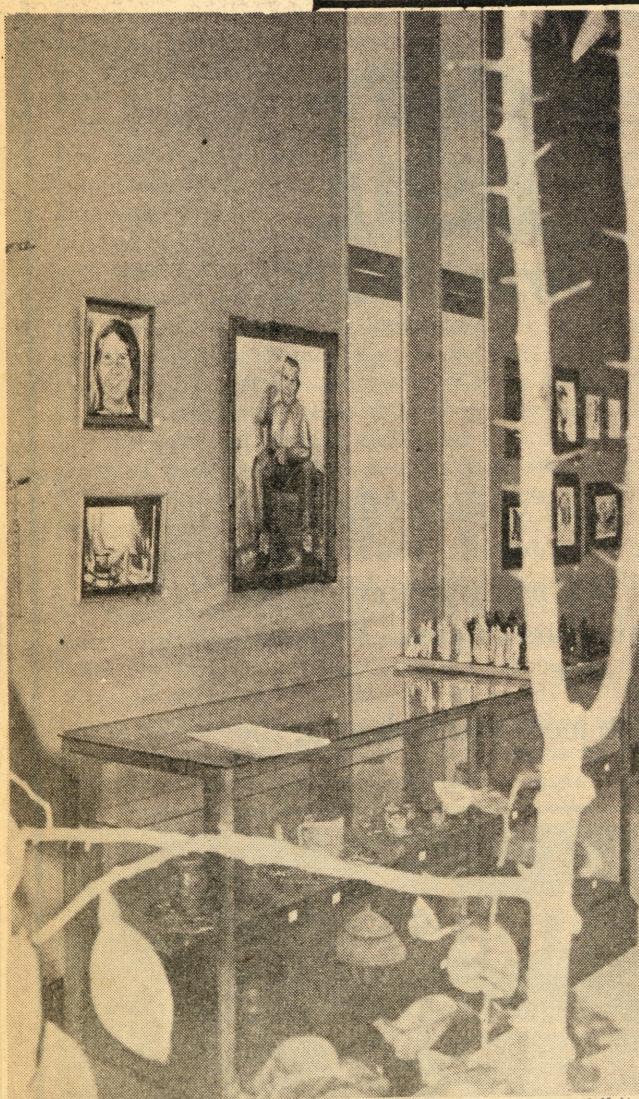
Penny Gessler displayed various studies of horses, dogs and country houses in an allegorical nature with very simple composition. One of her works, "Old Farmhouse" was an aquatint engraving. The candid appearance of the one story farmhouse appeared with various textures of vegetation and grain of wood.

Sandra Wampler had numerous drawings and paintings on display including wall hangings and pottery. The painting was in a brownish monotone and her ceramics were arrayed in deep

blues and warm reds which constituted tea settings and larger pieces.

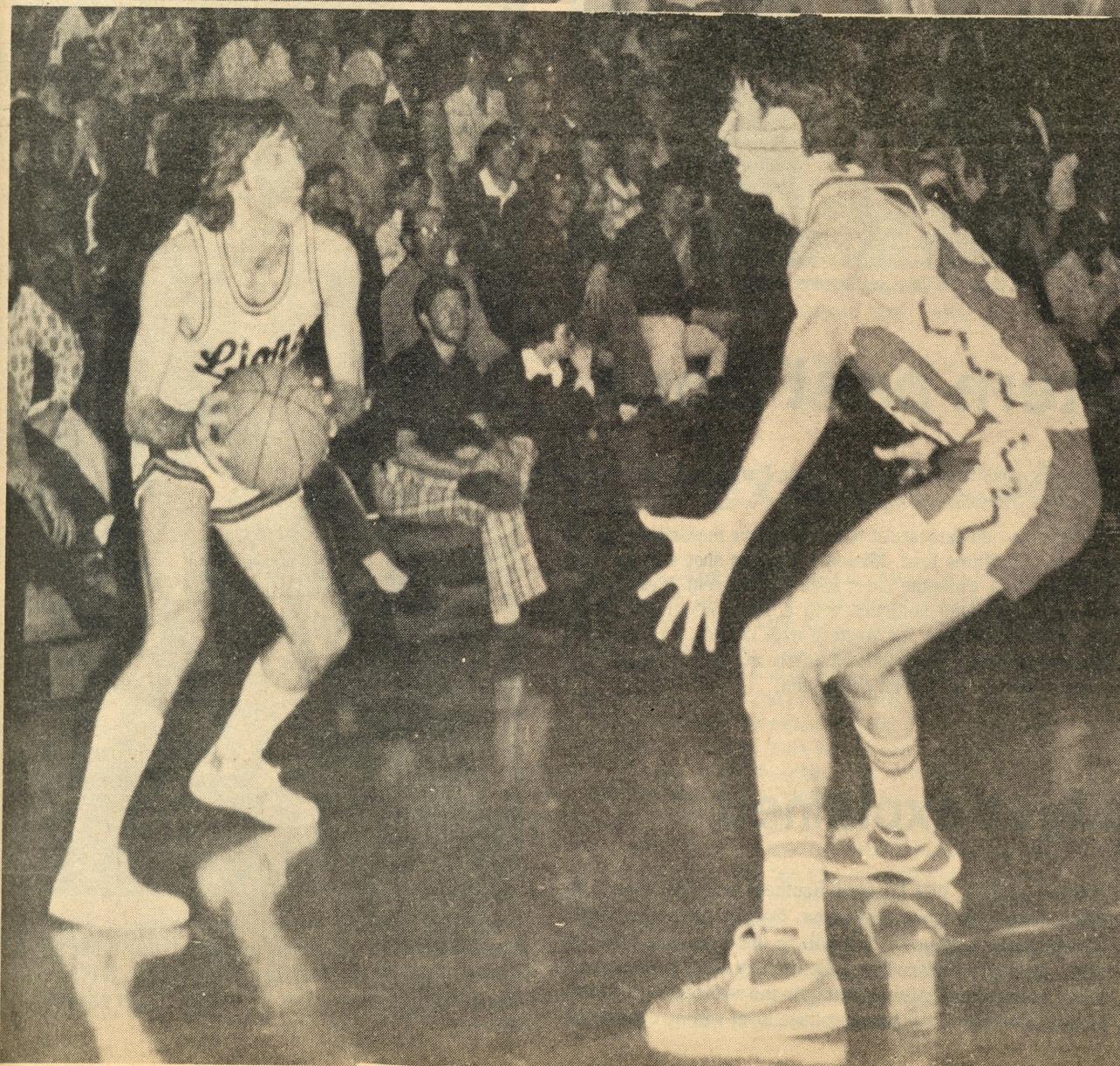
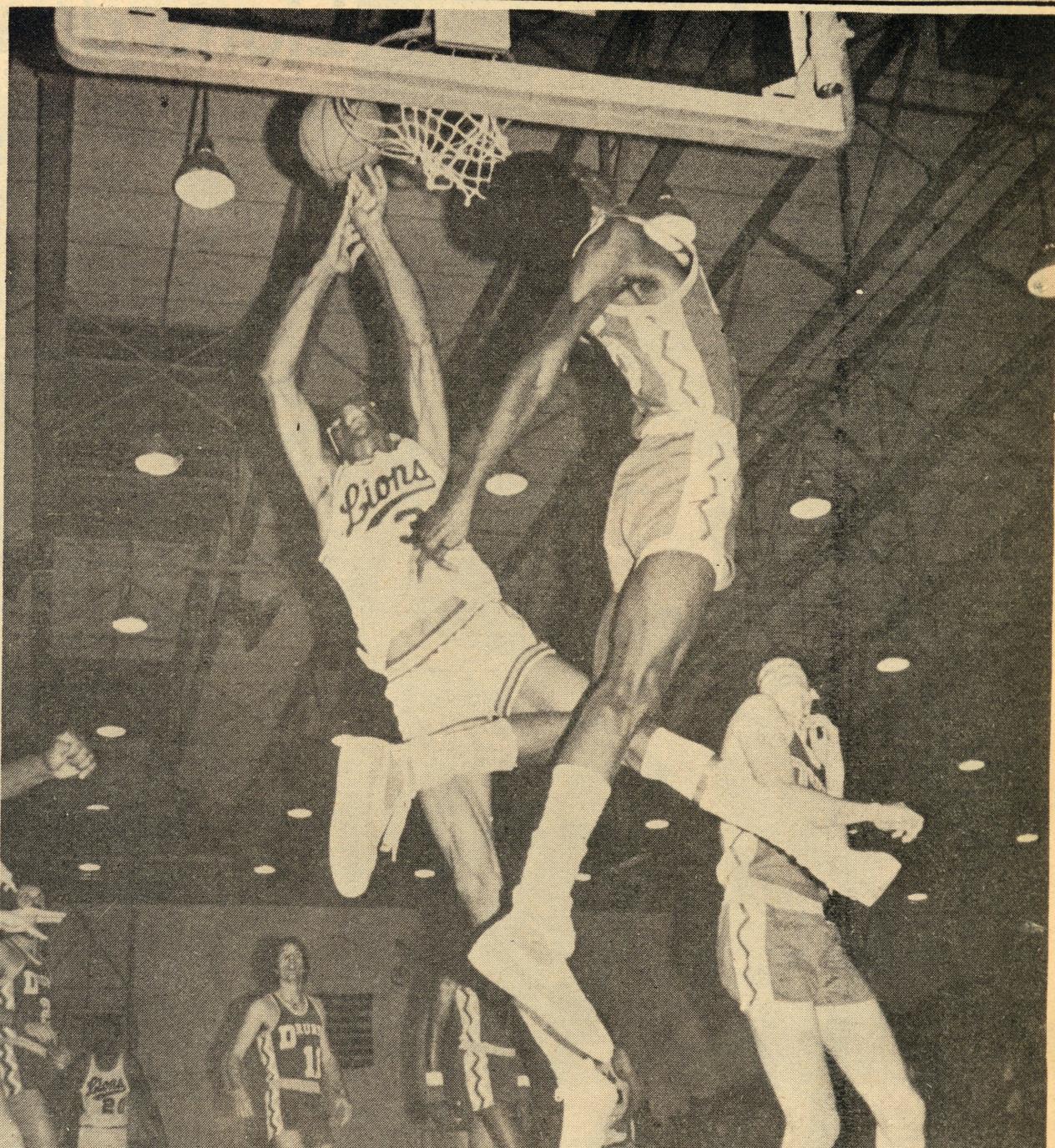
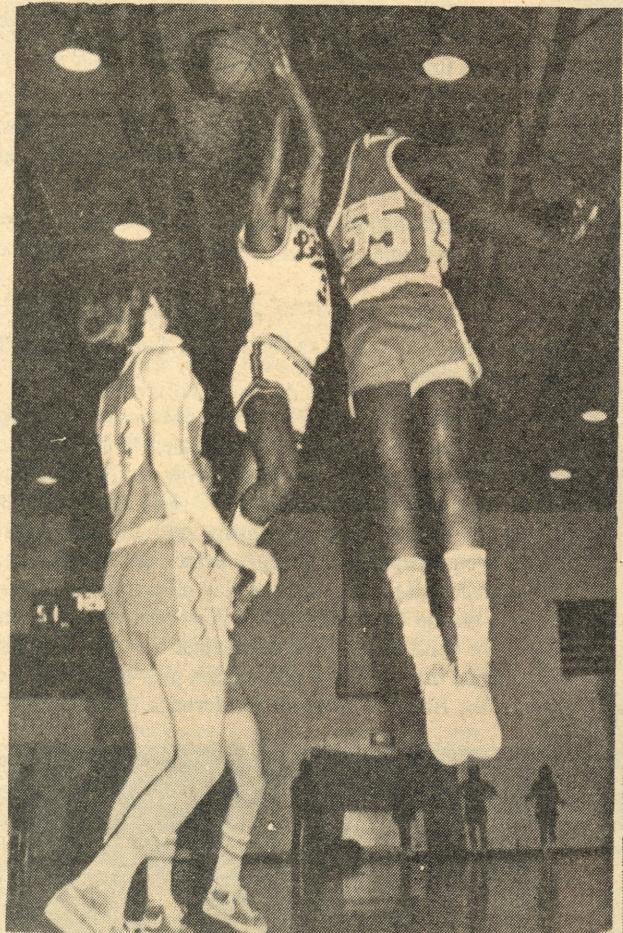
Jan Bassett's drawings and paintings were still lifes and smiling faces produced mostly in class. Her pottery included a tea setting, baskets, large bowls, and even chessmen set on a chessboard, showing the artist's ability to work with even the smallest and largest objects. Her work also reflected a will to break with sameness and start something new.

Buddy Ball's work showed concern in allegorical and realistic sun subject matter. His concern with religious subjects was viewed in "Life is a Bumped Nose". "Night Light," a black and white photograph of docked railway cars, possibly at Tamko near the MSSC campus, showed an often taken for granted realism which is a part of the American Scene. The composition gave notice to the fine line between realism and surrealism.



THE SPIVA GALLERY presented a Senior Art Student Exhibit January 18-25;

Lions roll!

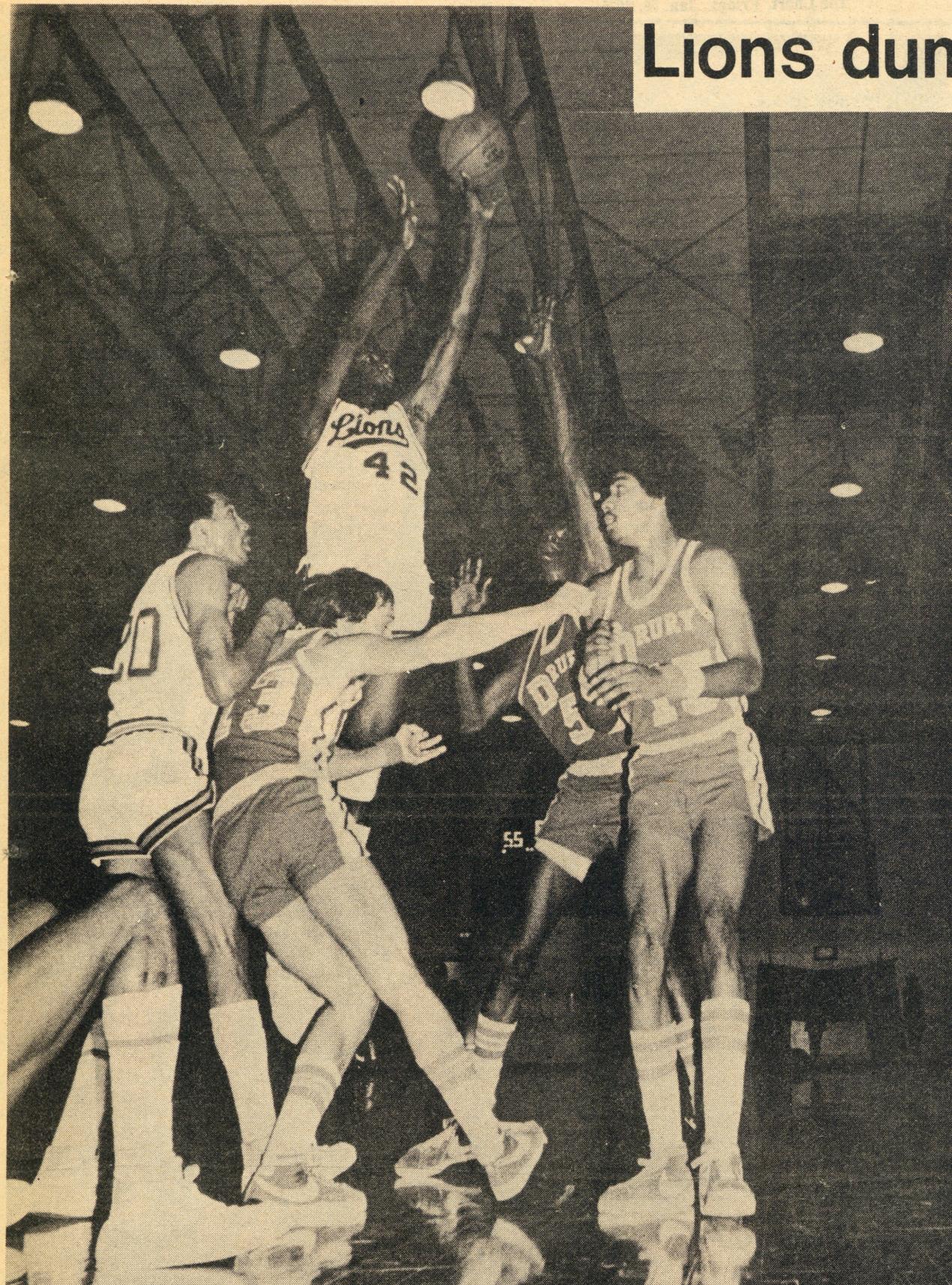


Details on page 14

Photos by

Steve Harvey

Lions dump Drury 69-59



ED BENTON TAKES to the air to sink two of his 11 points as the Lions drowned Drury 69-59. Lee Stevens looks on while trying to dodge skidding Panthers. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey).

Four Lion players scored in double figures as Missouri Southern downed Drury College of Springfield in a NAIA District 16 contest Saturday night, 69-59. The victory for the Lions makes them 4-1 in district play, and 12-6 overall.

Southern, rated 4th this week, trailed only twice during the whole game. The Lions opened a 12 point lead during the first half, and then held on to an eight point lead at halftime with the score at 31-23.

The Panthers were led by senior Jerome Murphy with 25 points, 16 of those came in the second half. Jerry Alexander, a freshman, chipped with 11 points.

Missouri Southern scoring was led by senior guard Lee Stevens with 17 points, hitting 11-for-11 at the free throw line. Ed Benton and Rudy Harvey each had 11 points, and Mike Goodpaster with 10.

The Lions had 26 of 60 shots for 43 per cent from the field, while the Panthers were only 36 per cent from the field, hitting 25 of 69 shots.

Harvey and Dennis Sims skied for 11 rebounds to lead Southern in rebound stats, while Murphy led the Panthers with 10 rebounds.

Southern is figured to move up on the ratings of District 16 college basketball teams as two ranked teams above them lost during the week.

Missouri Southern, rated No. 2 in the NAIA District 16 last week, fell to the No. 3 spot after dropping an 89-80 decision to Hardin-Simmons, Tex., and lost, 59-58, to Northeastern Oklahoma. Southern now trails UMKC (8-3), and Southwest Baptist (11-4). Southern previously had the top record among area independent colleges before the losses.

William Jewell jumped into the play-off picture with three victories during the week to push its record to 9-11 for the season. In spite of a bad start against a tough schedule, Jewell could make it to the post-season play-offs if they can capture the Heart of America Conference championship.



START OF SCHOOL for the spring semester sends all of Missouri Southern intra-mural basketball teams into action. In a recent game at the Missouri Southern gym Steve Gollhofer cans a field goal for the Dorm Trotters. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey).

Browne leads Western past Lions

Missouri Southern lost its first district match of the year when Missouri Western, of St. Joseph, edged the Lions of R.C. Shipley 75-71 last week. The incredible shooting of 6' 8" Jeff Browne of Western and Southern's inability to convert free throws proved to be the major differences.

Browne, a senior, hit 14 of 20 from the field and ended up with 33 points. His average before the game was only about 18 points.

Ed Benton, a 6' 9" senior from Kansas City Central, came off the bench to pace Southern with 21 points. Rudy Harvey, another Kansas City Central product, and Kevin Pepper, a

reserve guard from Chicago's Morgan Park High, fired 14 and 12 points respectively for the Lions.

The Lions tied the score at 34 and 36 before the Griffins moved to a 40-37 halftime lead. Missouri Western shot 42.9 per cent from the field, while the Lions were 42.5 per cent. Western was up on the rebound statistics with a 50-43 advantage. Floyd Haywood and Browne led Western with 15 and 13. Harvey and Benton had 11 and 9 rebounds for Southern. Southern is now 11-6 overall, and 3-1 in district competition.

Next years college budget explained

(Continued from page 1)

which could possibly be withheld from next years, so the 14 per cent increase is really an expanded figure.

This is the last budget for Missouri Southern that will be filled to include both a junior college level and a senior college level. The fiscal year now under discussion will end on June 30, 1977.

Effective July 1, 1977 Missouri Southern will become a fully funded four year state institution. On that date the Jasper County Junior College District will be dissolved and residents within the district will no longer have to pay taxes to support the junior college level. Also on that date the reduced tuition rates paid by students in the junior college level will be eliminated.

Women down Southwest, as Lawson scores 18

By LO VETRA BROWN

Missouri Southern Women's basketball team edged the Southwest Baptist Bearcats in a wild and wooley game, played here in Jan. 21, by a score of 77-72. Southern's Barbara Lawson led all scorers in the foul marred contest with 18 points. Terri Burke scored 15 to lead the Bearcat's scoring.

The Lion women displayed a balanced scoring attack with four players in double figures. Juanita Elbrader meshed 17 points, Karen Gordon and Cheryl Frazier canned 15 each, Terri Dresh rimmed 6, Deb van Alman counted four, and one point each was scored by Linda Ummel and Cheryl Allen.

The Lions maintained a good lead throughout most of the first half, pulling from a 4-4 deadlock with 17 minutes to go, to a 14-6 lead at 13:31. Karen Gordon hit a perfect corner shot from 20 feet out then stole the ball and canned a layup for Southern during the next 15 seconds. Gordon stole the ball from Bearcat guards three times in the first half.

After this big burst, Southern failed to capitalize on SWBC mistakes, and the Bearcats tied the game at 29-all with 3:56 to go in the half. It was 31-all at 3:07, but field goals by Lawson and Dresh, and a charity shot put the Lions on top 36-31. However, before the half ended, Southwest scored two fielders and a free throw to tie the game at the half, 36-all.

This proved to be the last time the score was tied. Early in the second half the Lions started to do what they usually do; blow the opponent off the floor. MSSC built up a 45-38 margin with three minutes gone in the half, and led 51-40 with 15:15 to go.

Mistakes took their toll by midway through the second half. Four Southern starters had fouled out by this time. Coach Sallie Roper relied heavily on bench strength at this point, and the reserves kept up the pace.

"It was a team effort, every player did an outstanding job," commented an excited Coach Roper after the game.

The emotional contest saw five Lions foul out, and two more finished the game with four personals. Three Bearcat women exited via the foul route, and three finished up with four fouls each. A total of 36 infractions was called against Southern, while SWBC was whistled 35 times.

The victory leaves the MSSC women at 5-1 for the season.



CHERYL FRAZIER BRINGS the ball downcourt against Southwest Bible College as the women Lions nipped the Bearcats, 77-72. (Chart photo by Ed Brown).

New conference may form

Colleges in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska may be competing in a football-basketball conference with Missouri Southern in the near future.

Dr. Leon C. Billingsly, president of Missouri Southern, says that presidents of nine colleges met recently to discuss organization of the proposed new conference. Missouri schools involved in the discussion were Missouri Southern, Missouri Western, and Northwest Missouri State University of Maryville.

Kansas schools included Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Emporia State, Fort Hays State, Washington, and the University of Topeka.

Nebraska colleges participating were Kearney State and Wayne State.

The four Kansas Schools are presently members of the Great Plains Athletic Conference. Northwest Missouri State is a member of the MIAA; Kearney State and Wayne State are members of the Nebraska College Conference. Missouri Southern and Missouri Western are independents.

If the conference becomes a reality, the schools will be aligned with the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics.

Dr. Billingsly said a determination may be made by mid-February.

Wuch expects winning season

Ed Wuch, MSSC Lions baseball coach, expects a very competitive schedule this spring. Five of the competitive games are against major universities. Wuch doesn't seem uncomfortable over the upcoming schedule. Then why should he?

This year the Lions are coming on strong again after having a good '75 season with a 33 won and 15 lost record. Nine seniors are returning this year to add more volume to the Lion's roar. The seniors are Chick Chickering, Marc Butler, Steve Carlton, Jim Long, Phil Morgan, Jack Patchin, Pat McClarty, David Beezley, and Bob Blankenship. The entire squad consists of 20 returning players from last year.

McClarty, leading hitter on the team and tenth in hitting in the NAIA stats with 463 votes, was named American Association of College Baseball Coaches District All American Team last year and is expected to have another rewarding season. Jim Long and Chick Chickering are also expected to repeat the success they achieved last year with averages of .408 and .317. David Beezley, a pitcher with last year's ERA of 3.25 is expected to make great gains in the hurling department.

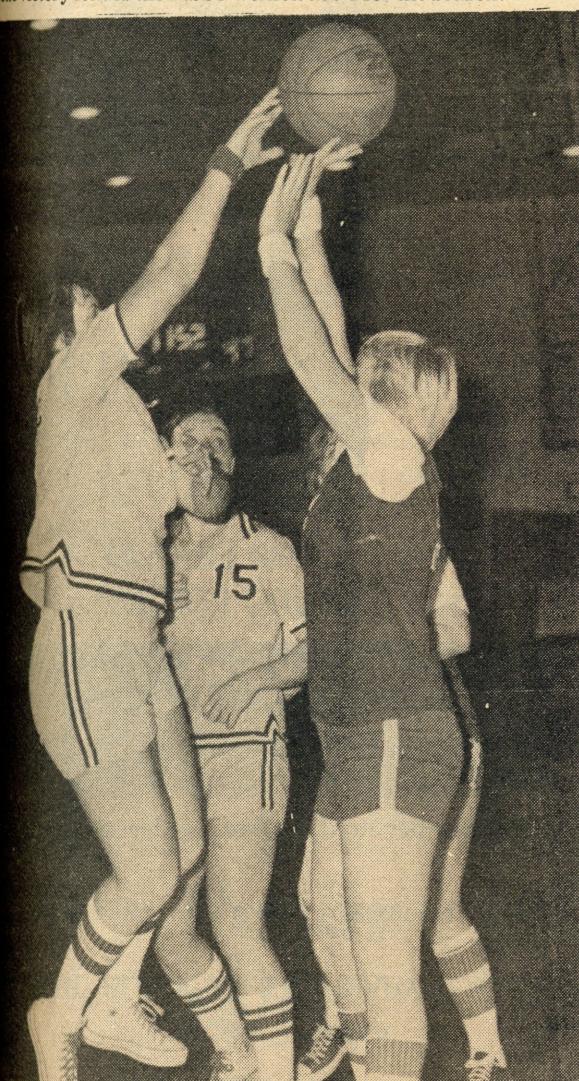
Coach Wuch is very easy going concerning his baseball team this year and about the nine returning seniors Wuch says, "they provide good leadership for the squad."

Track schedule set

Ron Ellis, assistant basketball and head track coach at Missouri Southern recently announced that he has already scheduled seven track meets for the spring and also mentioned he would schedule a few more if the team was large enough.

Ellis mentioned in a brief interview that track workouts for the Lion thinclads would begin immediately at the close of the 1976 basketball season.

All athletes wishing to participate on the Lion track squad are urged to report to him immediately. He also mentioned that he would like the athletes to workout on their own until regular practices begin.



JUANITA ELBRADER WATCHES as Cheryl Frazier cans two more points as Missouri Southern's women's basketball team made it five wins against only one loss by rolling over SWBC

Alcoholism, the new addiction

By Dave Koester

Protestant — Catholic — Jew — Black — White — Native born — housewife — Lawyer — immigrant — old — young ... so goes the familiar public message sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. There are also commercials calling for the recognition of alcohol for what it is — a drug dependency affecting millions in American society. There are those that label Harry, the fun-loving, booze-ladling neighbor, exactly what he is — a pusher. Other messages show that getting drunk for some isn't all that funny. An ABC television movie, Sarah T., has exposed and portrayed the agonies of a teenage alcoholic.

The new wave of opposition to alcohol abuse has increased recently as incidence of the disease has increased. Most alarming, perhaps is the increased incidence of teenage drinking in this country. A 1974 nationwide survey of teen-age drinking has found that approximately 42 per cent of junior and senior high school students drink alcoholic beverages once a month or more often. And in another survey of high school students, it was found that 93 per cent of the boys and 87 per cent of the girls have at least had a drink of an alcoholic beverage. Of these at least 5 per cent are considered problem drinkers.

WHY THE SUDDEN increase and consequent concern of the teen-age drinking problem? There are many factors say area sources.

Permissiveness is thought to be a contributing influence in the development of problem drinking among teenagers. When teens and even preteens become dependent on alcohol they are in as much danger as any drug dependency, they point out. Unfortunately, alcoholism among youth has gone relatively unnoticed by the general public. An Alcoholics Anonymous representative states that "teenagers are getting away from other forms of drugs. Alcohol has become much more popular. Liquor is cheaper and more socially acceptable. Parents are partly to blame for this. When they find out, they say 'well at least it's not drugs'."

The attitude and the tolerance of our society doesn't help the alcoholic," says Herman Allman, counselor at Joplin's Hampton House, a federally funded halfway house for alcoholics. "Alcohol is legal, unlike most drugs. Our society is very body oriented. If a kid's picked up for drinking, it's alright. It's not serious. Just thank God it's not drugs of some kind is the type attitude most parents take."

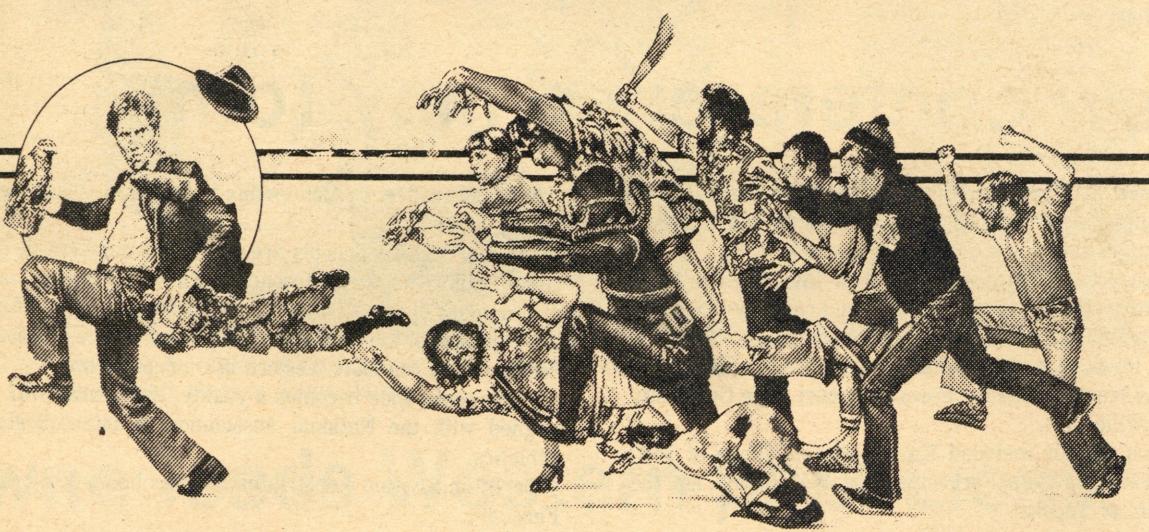
While Allman said there are no teenagers with drinking problems residing at Hampton House, he noted that in September of 1975, the House had an average occupant age of 26 years and in the preceding month, the average had been reduced by three years and has steadily gone down, indicating an increase in young problem drinkers.

THE TOLERANT attitudes toward alcohol use and abuse among some adults can also be attributed to a degree of ignorance. The NIAAA survey's results indicated that only 61 per cent of the public can be considered fairly knowledgeable about the physiological effects of alcohol. Forty per cent of the population in the fall of 1973 incorrectly believed that drinking black coffee and dousing one's head with cold water would sober one quickly and an additional 22 per cent were not sure whether it was true or not.

"Kids start drinking early now because they don't know the dangers of alcohol and their parents don't know either," says an AA representative. "They don't know that in one half of all murders, either the victim or the murderer have been drinking, and of all inmates of state and federal prisons 70 per cent are there for alcohol related crimes, and that one half of all highway deaths are alcohol related."

Most counselors agreed that the way to combat teen-age drinking was for the parents to try to limit their own drinking and alter their opinion on excessive drinking. An AA representative perhaps said it best, "Alcoholism is a family disease. When a member of a family has a drinking problem, the whole family has a problem."

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